Annual Report

April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982

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Legal Services Society
of British Columbia

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of British Columbia

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Chairman's Report

This has been a year of achievement for the Legal Services Society, now in its full stride. We have been able to take a number of initiatives which we must now try to maintain, if not expand, in the shadow of restraint in government spending in effect at the time of writing.

Notwithstanding a decision by the Attorney General to accede to the wishes of the Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association for direct funding by his Ministry, our Native Programs Branch has maintained a satisfactory liaison with that important organization while at the same time promoting the concept of locally controlled delivery of legal services to Native people in places where there is sufficient local interest. In Burns Lake, for example, a Native Community Law Office has been developed to the point where the opening of its doors depends only upon our assurance of the necessary funds in light of the imminent government cutback in our current budget. In the Shuswap-North Okanagan area as well, plans for a Native Community Law Office are going ahead.

The Native Advisory Committee, appointed last year, has evolved into a taskforce comprised of representatives from the Native Community Law Offices and the Native Friendship Centres under the leadership of a coordinator we have financed them to employ. Early in 1983 we expect to receive helpful and perhaps even radical recommendations for the reform of delivery of legal services in an area badly needing new ideas.

Thanks to the support of the Attorney General's Ministry and a very generous contribution by the Law Foundation we were able to raise the criminal and family law tariffs to a level which, although still in most cases falling substantially short of normal fees, represents a very substantial catch-up of about 38 per cent. This has been especially helpful in smaller communities where there are few, if any, specialized criminal lawyers so that referrals must be taken by the local Bar generally.

The Evaluation Report of the Burnaby Criminal Defender Project was delivered this year. Warm thanks are due to its authors, Dr. Patricia Brantingham of the Criminology Department of Simon Fraser University and Dr. Peter Burns, of the Faculty of Law of The University of British Columbia, as well as to a number of others who acted in an advisory capacity, and to the federal Department of Justice which financed it.

The Report shows that although there may be more or less indirect cost benefit to the justice system as a whole arising from the criminal defender mode, there is no significant difference in direct cost of the delivery of legal services between that mode and the referral system. It suggests that the Criminal Defender system may have an appropriate application to meet some of the very diverse legal aid needs throughout our province, but only in conjunction with the maintenance of a healthy criminal Bar, which the legal aid referral system has done so much to develop.

Our Board decided to maintain the Burnaby project for another year. Otherwise, it has made no decision, pending reaction from the Bar and other interested bodies, and the outcome of the overall evaluation of our operations presently being conducted by Dr. Brantingham and also financed by the federal Department of Justice.

A significant development during the year has been our Management Information System. Our own in-house computer has had the usual technical difficulties and is not yet in full operation but undoubtedly it will be an important aid, not only for purposes of our complex accounting requirements but, just as importantly, in the collection, analysis and output of statistical information so necessary for evaluation and in the setting of priorities for the use of our limited funds.

The reader of this report will be impressed by the extent of the activities of our Legal Information and Education Branch. I can attest to the abilities and the enthusiasm of its participants, whose impact upon the people of British Columbia as a whole far outweighs their relative share of expenditure of our budget.

Finally, although not within the time span of this report, because of its importance, I feel I must refer to the most daunting problem which faces us at the time of writing, namely, the effect of the government's current restraint program. However necessary this

program is for the economy as a whole, it cannot help but be especially frustrating for the dedicated members of our staff and Board, and for those of our funded agencies and the private Bar who have worked hard to develop programs and to provide high quality legal services at minimum cost to eligible applicants. All of this now must be retrenched.

We are particularly concerned by the need that the Attorney General's Ministry has found to cut back on its traditional role of acting for applicants in the Family Court and our inability, with reduced funds, to fill the gap or, indeed, to continue to deliver the same level of service in the family law area as we have in the past.

Convinced as we are of the validity of the priorities which we have set over the past two years, our Board has decided that the impact of reductions in our current budget and our budget for next year should be spread more or less evenly across the full spectrum of the services we provide or fund. Client Services, having the lion's share of our expenses, will bear a proportionate share of the necessary cutbacks. To our deep regret, that will involve substantial cutbacks in staff and a reduction in the hard-won increase in the tariff achieved this year. There seems to be no other way without the total sacrifice of valuable programs which it would take years to revive.

I am hopeful that the impact of these cutbacks will be kept to a minimum by the recognition of our staff and that of our funded agencies that restraint in their wage demands and a willingness to share their duties flexibly is in the best interest of all during the current economic crisis, and by the recognition of the private Bar, of all ages and areas of practice, of the special importance in these times of the spirit of pro bono which has been so essential in the development of legal aid.

Once again I express my deep appreciation for the great work of our staff and for the contribuion made by our Board of Directors.

David Tupper
Chairman

Legal Services Society
of British Columbia

Executive Director's Report

This report marks the completion of two-and-a-half years of work by the Legal Services Society and is its third Annual Report. Our goal of achieving an equality of access to legal assistance still exceeds our grasp but in the program reports which follow one may note the effort and the progress made in the course of another year.

The seeking of access to the resources and the protection of the law should be examined in a variety of ways and some of our work in the past year reflects that variety.

Our statistical records show that an increased number of people looked to the Society and the agencies it funds for legal assistance. While numbers alone do not prove an equality of access it is important to note that there is a substantial demand throughout the province for help with legal problems.

For the disabled, access to legal assistance often needs to be assessed in more physical terms. The Society directed its attention to the legal problems of the disabled in 1981/82. It has recognized a need to ensure that its offices are physically accessible and that its staff are trained to better understand both the legal and the human needs of disabled clients.

Striving for access may also lead to recognizing that legal problems are extremely diverse. For example, this year the Society has assisted a group of Native people dependent upon revenue from trapping to develop a test case which will determine control over traditional trapping grounds in part of the Province.

The Society has also examined the extent to which different ways of delivering legal assistance may affect access to the law. The formal evaluation of the Burnaby Criminal Defence office was completed in 1981/82 and, while the study is still being assessed, it has provided us with valuable information about the impact of providing legal aid in criminal matters through public defenders.

Education and information about the law are a further dimension of access. People must be able to identify legal problems; to avoid those problems where possible and to take steps on their own to help overcome those problems. Among the measures taken to accomplish these objectives in 1981/82 has been the contribution of our Schools Program to the significant legal content of the Consumer Fundamentals course being developed for secondary schools in British Columbia.

The financial aspect of providing access is also critical and the Society made some gains in this area in 1981/82 as well. In September the Society was able to implement a much-needed increase in the fees its pays lawyers in private practice who take referrals of criminal and family law cases from the Society. While that increase still leaves the fees well below fees usually charged by lawyers, it has enabled the Society to retain a substantial number of lawyers willing to assist the Society by acting on referred cases. In addition, the Society is grateful for the funding it has received from the Provincial Government, the Government of Canada and the Law Foundation.

The Society is also indebted to the assistance it receives from the volunteer work of many people who act as Board members for funded groups throughout the Province and from lawyers who continue without fee to take on civil cases which the Society is unable to assist with in any other way.

A society which purports to be governed by the rule of law has an obligation to ensure that all of its citizens have access to the resources of the law. In some measure the Legal Services Society has been enabled to pursue this goal throughout 1981/82. There is, nevertheless, much for the Society to continue to strive for.

Bryan F. Ralph
Executive Director

Board of Directors 1981-1982*

David W.H. Tupper **Chairman**	Lawyer, Vancouver
Donald A. Silversides **Vice-Chairman**	Lawyer, Vancouver
Duncan W. Shaw	Lawyer, Vancouver
Mr. Justice J.A. MacDonald	Judge of the B.C. Court of Appeal Vancouver
Peggy Drury	Powell River
T.J. Melnick	Lawyer, Cranbrook
Robert Johnston	Lawyer, Victoria
David Smith	Minister, Vancouver
Elizabeth O'Kiely	Social Worker, West Vancouver
Jane Fleming	Town Planner, Kelowna
Georges A. Goyer	Lawyer, Vancouver
David W. Ramsay	Lawyer, Prince George
J.T. Edwards	Lawyer, Vancouver (To February 1, 1982)
Judge A.J. Scow	Judge of the B.C. Provincial Court, Coquitlam (To February 1, 1982)
Ann Rowles	Lawyer, Vancouver (From February 1, 1982)
Bill Mussel	Chilliwack (From February 1, 1982)

Acknowledgements

The Legal Services Society wishes to acknowledge the generous funding which it receives from the Provincial Government and from the Law Foundation of British Columbia. In addition, the Government of Canada contributes significantly to the cost of criminal legal aid through a federal/provincial cost sharing agreement.

*The Legal Services Society Act provides for the appointment of 14 members of the Board of Directors, seven appointed by the Lieutenant Governor In Council and seven are appointed by the Law Society of British Columbia in consultation with the Executive of the British Columbia Branch of the Canadian Bar Association.

Client Services

The main roles of the Client Services Branch are to administer programs throughout the province that provide legal services to eligible persons and to fund agencies that provide services compatible with the goals of the Society. The legal services are delivered to persons who would not otherwise be able to obtain assistance. The primary factor in determining eligibility is financial need. Other factors include ethnic, cultural or special need reasons.

The philosophy of the Client Services Department is that the person who has qualified for legal assistance should be able to advance his or her cause with resources and representation comparable to those available to the person who can afford to pay privately for legal services.

Who Is Eligible?

Persons are financially eligible for legal aid when requiring them to pay legal fees would impair their ability to provide themselves and their dependents with the essentials necessary to keep them adequately fed, clothed, sheltered and living together as a family.

The test is designed to be flexible. It takes into account an applicant's entire financial situation, including the probable cost of the services required. Financial guidelines, regular consultation between those determining eligibility, as well as the right of an applicant refused service to appeal the decision to the Executive Director, ensure considerable uniformity throughout the province.

Those not financially eligible for service may nevertheless be assisted if the needed services cannot be obtained from another source. Where possible, the person agrees to make a financial contribution. Typically, assistance under these criteria would be given because of an applicant's special ethnic, cultural or linguistic needs, or because of his or her geographical isolation.

Methods of Providing Service

The two mechanisms for delivering client services are through the private Bar by referral and through offices located around the province that are either operated by Legal Services or by agencies funded by Legal Services.

Tariff Programs

The private Bar is engaged in delivering services to eligible clients in the criminal and family law areas, through tariff programs. Clients whose problems are covered by the tariff are referred by a Legal Services Society office or an area director to a private lawyer. The lawyer is then paid a fee for service determined by the tariff. The solicitor-client relationship is the same as if the client had retained a lawyer privately.

A client has the right to select any lawyer who is willing to act from within the geographical region where the client lives or where the problem arises. In criminal cases where the minimum penalty upon conviction is life imprisonment, the client is entitled to retain and instruct any member of the Bar of British Columbia who is prepared to act.

The criminal law tariff covers:

- All indictable offences.
- Summary conviction offences where there is a definite likelihood that, if convicted, the accused will receive a prison sentence or lose the means of earning a living.
- Juvenile Delinquents Act proceedings for which the accused would qualify if he or she were an adult.
- All proceedings under the Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act.

(See Table II)

During the period covered by this report, the family law tariff covered:

- Respondents in the Provincial Court under the Family Relations Act.
- Parents under the Family and Child Services Act.
- Applicants or Respondents under the Child Paternity and Support Act.
- Children in any family law matter in which they need independent representation which is not available from another source.
- All family law matters in County and Supreme Court, including divorces, Family Relations Act proceedings and adoptions.

(See Table III).

Tariff fees for private lawyers acting on legal aid cases are, in many cases, significantly below what lawyers would receive if they were acting on a similar case, on a private basis. In addition, lawyers in private practice frequently agree to act, without fee, on civil law cases where no tariff is provided. The contribution the private Bar makes to the service provided to clients in these ways is invaluable.

Reciprocity

Where residents of other jurisdictions require legal services in B.C., the Legal Services Society attempts to provide the same assistance for them as it does to residents of B.C.

Within Canada, this procedure is formalized by the inter-provincial reciprocity agreement, which all provincial and territorial legal aid plans are parties to. Financial eligibility is determined according to the criteria of the applicant's province of residence. The service provided is that which the assisting province would provide to its own residents.

Internationally, the Legal Services Society has no formal reciprocity agreements. However, where a B.C. resident requires legal assistance in a foreign jurisdiction, the Legal Services Society will contact the legal aid program in the other jurisdiction and request that service be provided. The Legal Services Society handled approximately 480 reciprocal cases in the last year, from all parts of Canada, as well as from the U.S.A., Australia, United Kingdom, West Germany and other European and Commonwealth countries.

Duty Counsel

Duty Counsel are staff lawyers or lawyers retained from private practice, who are available in the courts to advise accused persons held in custody. Advice is given concerning the charges an accused faces, procedures he will face in court and the right to apply for legal aid.

In addition, Duty Counsel ensure that an application form for legal aid is completed; when appropriate make bail applications on behalf of accused; speak to sentence if an accused determines to plead guilty; and represent accused in respect of whom the Crown is seeking a psychiatric remand. Where possible, Duty Counsel also give advice to and appear on behalf of accused who are not in custody, but who are making their first appearance in court.

Duty Counsel are provided in adult criminal courts in the following areas: Abbotsford, Alert Bay, Alexis Creek, Anahim Lake, Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Burnaby, Campbell River, Cassiar/Lower Post, Chetwynd, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Coquitlam, Courtenay, Cranbrook, Creston, Dawson Creek, Delta, Fernie, Fort Nelson, Fort St. James, Fort St. John, Gold River, Hope, Houston, Hudson Hope, Kamloops, Kelowna, Kimberley, Langley, Maple Ridge, Matsqui, Mission, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, 100 Mile House, Parksville, Penticton, Port Alberni, Port Hardy, Powell River, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Quesnel, Rossland, Sidney, Smithers, Sparwood, Surrey, Tahsis, Trail, Ucluelet, Vancouver, Vernon and Victoria.

Duty Counsel are also available in juvenile court in Chilliwack, Hope, Matsqui, Mission, Penticton, Prince George, Quesnel, Surrey, Vancouver and Victoria.

Legal Services Society Branch Offices

The Legal Services Society operates branch offices in a number of communities throughout the province. Staff lawyers and secretary/legal assistants and, in some offices, paralegals, administer the tariff and duty counsel programs. In addition, they provide a wide range of legal services to qualified applicants, particularly in those areas of the law not covered by the Legal Services Society tariff.

Typical cases that may be handled by branch office staff include: Workers' Compensation claims, welfare appeals, Unemployment Insurance cases, and other administrative law matters; immigration cases; simple wills; Small Claims cases; labour law problems and defence in civil actions including bankruptcy, foreclosure and debt.

The offices are located in: Burnaby, Campbell River, Chilliwack, Cranbrook, Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Surrey, Vancouver, Vernon and Williams Lake.

Area Directors

In communities where there is no

Legal Services Society branch office or community law office, a private lawyer administers the tariff programs and gives summary advice on non-tariff matters. Area Directors make an invaluable contribution to the overall service provided.

Area Directors are located in: Chetwynd, Delta, Duncan, Fort Nelson, Golden, Kaslo, Langley, Lillooet, MacKenzie, North Vancouver, Penticton, Revelstoke, Richmond, Salmon Arm, Squamish, Terrace, and Whitehorse.

Community Law Offices

The Legal Services Society funds a number of independent societies throughout the province, which run community law offices. The offices are staffed by legal information workers and secretary/legal assistants, with approximately half the offices employing a staff lawyer and the other half making use of a lawyer in private practice to act as a consultant and supervisor. Most community law offices administer the legal aid tariff for their area.

The offices provide a wide range of legal services for the communities. The societies draw on their local knowledge to assess needs and set priorities.

These offices are located at: Abbotsford, Kamloops, Maple Ridge, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Penticton, Powell River, Quesnel, Smithers and Victoria.

(See Table IV)

Other Funded Agencies

Vancouver Community Legal Assistance Society

The Legal Services Society contributes one-third of the funds required by the Vancouver Community Legal Assistance Society. VCLAS provides a range of services through three offices. It provides a lawyer to supervise the Law Student's Legal Advice Clinic in Greater Vancouver; it runs the Mental Patients' Advocacy Project at Riverview Mental Hospital and it provides direct services through its staff at its main office.

VCLAS has been involved in such programs as assisting low-income groups with problems under the Society Act, and with handling welfare appeals, landlord and tenant matters, and Unemployment Insurance cases. VCLAS also undertakes test cases or class actions on matters of concern to low-income groups.

Elizabeth Fry Society

The Elizabeth Fry Society provides assistance to women in conflict with the law. The Society provides courtworker services around the province, community access workers to women's correctional institutions, and in Vancouver, counselling services. The Legal Services Society provides funds for Elizabeth Fry courtworkers in both Vancouver and Kelowna.

B.C. Civil Liberties

The Legal Services Society funds the Executive Director at the B.C. Civil Liberties office in Vancouver. The executive director provides information and coordinates an advocacy referral service for those persons whose problems raise civil liberties issues.

Special Programs

Prison Services Program

Special services are provided to prisoners in institutions in the Lower Mainland and the Fraser Valley by paralegal personnel and consulting lawyers, based primarily in Abbotsford. These special services ensure that prisoners have access to the services that other citizens can look to for assistance, as well as to ensure that legal assistance is available for some of their unique problems.

Burnaby Criminal Defence Office

The Burnaby Criminal Defence Project began operating in October, 1978 with a staff of three lawyers, a paralegal and two secretaries. This three-year project was established to assess the feasibility of a criminal public defender program and its effectiveness relative to other methods of providing legal services. The office handles most criminal law legal aid cases in Burnaby Provincial Court.

The project has been evaluated by independent evaluators contracting with the federal Department of Justice. The data collection phase was completed March 31, 1981 and a report on the project is now complete. The project has been continued for one further year, pending further

study and discussion by the Board of Legal Services, the Canadian Bar Association and the private Bar.

Do Your Own Divorce Program

In the Vancouver area, clients who qualify for legal aid and who wish to commence divorce proceedings on the grounds of living separate and apart for the time prescribed by the Divorce Act are given assistance under this special program. Referrals are made to one of the Law Student Legal Advice Clinics in the Lower Mainland where the students will assist the client to prepare and serve the documents necessary to commence the divorce petition and set the matter down for trial. The Legal Services Society appoints a lawyer, who is paid a fee under the tariff, to represent the client at trial.

By making use of the assistance law students are able to provide, the client's own resources and appointment of a lawyer by the Legal Services Society at the time of trial only, a significant number of clients can be assisted for a relatively low cost. During the 1981/82 fiscal year, approximately 110 persons were assisted to obtain divorce decrees under this program.

New Developments

During the 1981/82 fiscal year the Legal Services Society approved the operation of two new paralegal programs on an experimental one-year basis. A paralegal has been hired by the North Shore Information and Referral Society in North Vancouver and another has been hired jointly by the Richmond Family Place Society and Richmond Women's Resource Centre Society. In each office the paralegal will be providing legal information, doing some advocacy work and doing public legal education work under the direction of the Legal Advisory Committee of each organization's Board of Directors. This is the first time the Legal Services Society has funded organizations to enable them to have a paralegal on their own staff.

Training

The Training Department is responsible for the training of community legal information counsellors, staff lawyers, and secretary/legal assistants throughout the province. The goal of the department is to ensure competent delivery of legal services to the public by providing training programs for staff and personnel in funded agencies, and by providing resource materials for use in the offices.

The training department organizes workshops in various areas of the province for staff, and also provides funding for staff to attend programs organized by other agencies such as the Continuing Legal Education Society of British Columbia and the law programs of community colleges. Staff lawyers and lawyers in funded agencies attend quarterly staff lawyer conferences.

Planning and Research Department

The Planning and Research Department provides consultation and information to the Board of Directors in its policy deliberations. It also provides assistance to other departments with questions related to policy and to the on-going evaluation of departmental activities.

The major focus of the 1981/82 fiscal year was the development of a new information system, which will cover all direct client services of the Legal Services Society and its funded agencies. The Department also is preparing demographic profiles of British Columbia to assist in assessing the relative need for legal services in various parts of the province.

The seven-volume study of the Public Defender Office, **The Burnaby British Columbia Experimental Public Defender Project,** was released in December 1981. This study was a three-year examination of the delivery of criminal legal services in one regional office through staff counsel, instead of through the private Bar paid on a tariff. The study was primarily funded by the federal Department of Justice and conducted by Dr. Patricia Brantingham and Peter Burns. The Legal Services Society is currently considering the views of the Bar and community groups on the study.

An independent evaluation of the overall delivery of legal services in British Columbia by the Legal Services Society began in March 1982 and will continue through 1982/83. The evaluation is primarily funded by the federal Department of Justice and is co-sponsored by the Legal Services Society.

Legal Information Services Department

The Legal Information Services Department of the Legal Services Society provides education, advice and information about the law to the people of British Columbia in order to facilitate equal access to the law and to reinforce public understanding of and support for the rule of law.

The objectives of the Department are:

1. To increase the public's ability to understand the law and legal process in order that they will be able to exercise their rights and assume their responsibilities.
2. To increase the public's ability to identify and to prevent or to avoid potential legal problems.
3. To increase the public's ability to know when and how to obtain legal services.
4. To increase the public's ability to help themselves to resolve legal problems, in appropriate cases.
5. To facilitate the effective operation of a democratic society, including the support for the rule of law.

The Department provides these services through three programs — the Schools Program, the Public Legal Education Program and the Library Services Program, and through its Publications Branch which produces print materials for the Legal Services Society.

The Legal Information Services Department has responsibility for providing the public, the provincial Bar and the Society's funders with information about its services. The Department distributes audiovisual and print materials to the general public and to its funded agencies. In 1981/82, the Publications Branch produced 30 publications for the Society.

The Schools Program

The purpose of the Schools Program is to support and develop legal education in the British Columbia school system and to ensure that students become more aware of their responsibilities and rights as citizens living under the rule of law. This purpose is achieved by developing material and support services which ensure that legal topics are adequately presented by classroom teachers.

Curriculum Materials Development and Distribution

During the last twelve months two previously produced materials were updated and revised. These materials were on topics pertinent to students in Law 11, General Business 12 and the upper Social Studies grades. The material entitled "Racial Discrimination and Immigration in B.C." is a virtually new publication, replacing a

previous material developed as a teaching kit in racial and cultural discrimination. This, together with the audiovisual material on immigration law, provides the upper secondary school level with a good overview of the legal problems faced in our multicultural society. The Court Charts and Court Chart Booklet were also revised.

Further development work has included: a kit entitled "The Legal Files" which deals with documents involved in the legal process; a law game, which may be played by using either a knowledge of criminal law and procedure or a knowledge of tort law and civil procedure; and a material on mock trials which will enable the teacher to introduce students to the legal process. These materials are all directed at the upper secondary school level.

Among the new projects this year were a tort law teacher guide, a labour law teacher guide and a teacher guide in family law. The Schools Program also funded the development of the film "Somewhere Between" dealing with discriminating under Section 12 (1)(b) of the Indian Act. A teacher guide to accompany this film has also been initiated.

By March 31, 1982 the Schools Program had 31 audiovisual and print titles available for school use and had distributed over 3,678 copies of its publications to schools during the previous twelve months.

Teacher Training

Eight regional workshops were held in various parts of the province for Law 11 and General Business 12 teachers during the past twelve months. Two-day workshops on labour law were held in Prince George and Vernon and workshops on the law of negligence were held in the Fraser Valley, Vancouver, Victoria, Prince George, Vernon and Castlegar for teachers in those regions.

The Schools Program also co-sponsored the very successful summer institute for teachers of law-related education, held last summer at Simon Fraser University.

Program staff were also actively involved in presentations to a variety of teacher workshops throughout the province.

Newsletter

Five issues of the Schools Program's Newsletter were produced on the themes of environmental law, the disabled and the law, international law, the motor vehicle and you, Native Indians and the law, and the corrections system. Each issue contained a resource handbook on bibliographical information as well as relevant legislation and other information. A special resource handbook was prepared to accompany the Native Indians and the Law issue of the newsletter. In all, 11,500 copies of the Newsletter were sent to teachers, librarians and others involved in law and education.

Liaison Activities

The Schools Program continued its ongoing relationships with many legal and educational organizations in B.C. and across Canada. Representation was continued on both social studies and business education professional associations which are formed under the auspices of the B.C. Teachers' Federation. Contact was maintained with the Ministry of Education's revision of the Social Studies curriculum for Grades 1 - 11.

In addition, the Program played a major role as consultants to the Ministry of Education's Curriculum Development Committee in the Consumer Education 9 and 10 courses. Our concerns regarding course content, implementation strategies and suitability of teacher and student material were canvassed. The Program was active in assisting Gage Publishing in the preparation of the B.C. editon of the textbook for this subject and suitable law-related material was prepared for inclusion in the Ministry's teacher resource manual. The Schools Program continued its co-operation with other public legal education bodies across Canada and, in particular, continued its participation on the editorial board of the Canadian Law Information Council's schools publication "Just In Time".

The Public Legal Education Program

The purpose of the Public Legal Education Program is to provide education and information programs to adults in the province. The Program funds community-based groups to provide public legal education programs, such as workshops, booklets, audiovisual productions, and advocacy training. The Program also funds Legal Services Society branch offices and funded agencies, such as community law offices, to produce legal education programs.

Funded Programs

1. Matsqui-Abbotsford Community Services — to develop, print and distribute posters and flyers on laws relating to farmworkers in English, Punjabi, French and Chinese.
2. Federated Anti-Poverty Groups of B.C. — to provide an information and skills workshop on welfare and landlord and tenant topics to delegates of poverty groups throughout the province.
3. People's Law School — to subsidize costs of publishing popular law booklets on a variety of topics.
4. People's Law School — to provide legal orientation and information services to non-English speaking people through classes and the ethnic media.
5. People's Law School — to subsidize the expenses of a conference on the law and the disabled held in Vancouver, October 30 & 31, 1981.
6. National Association of Women in the Law — to subsidize expenses of a three-day conference for women's groups to explain criminal code amendments on rape, sexual assault, wife battering, pornography and prostitution.
7. D.E.R.A. — to provide funds to develop, print and distribute informational posters and brochures on legal issues affecting residents of the downtown Eastside.
8. Westminster Communtiy Legal Services — to cover costs of the second printing of **Your Right to Fight,** a description of the stages of a welfare appeal.
9. Northern Lights College — to run a series of legal information workshops for the schools and community of Cassiar.
10. South Okanagan Women in Need — to provide information to volunteers working with battered women on legal remedies, existing services and local practice in the communities in the South Okanagan.
11. North Shore Information and Referral Society — to provide a series of lectures on relevant law-related topics for seniors.
12. North Island Women's Network — to run a series of training workshops on legal issues surrounding running "safe houses" for battered women.
13. Langley Legal Services Project — to assist in the provision of a Public Legal Education series for the community of Langley.
14. Cowichan Rape/Assault Charge — to develop the legal component of a speakers' kit to be used in workshops and public forums and to train Centre volunteers on the laws pertaining to rape, sexual assault and criminal court proceedings.
15. Immigration Services Society of B.C. — to develop a curriculum on laws pertaining to driving, car ownership and ICBC in languages other than English.
16. B.C. Coalition of the Disabled — to organize a conference for disabled people on changing the Human Rights Act.
17. B.C. Coalition of the Disabled and B.C. Disabled People's Network — to implement the April 1982 provincial conference for representatives of disabled groups.
18. B.C. Society of Transition Houses — to provide materials and a speaker for a provincial workshop on describing the legal process for battered women.
19. Consumer Association of Canada — to subsidize the expenses of a conference on consumer laws.
20. Headlines Theatre Co. Society — to subsidize the expenses of a teaching aid on housing law.
21. People's Law School — to

organize and implement a conference for English as a Second Language on a variety of legal topics which could be taught in ESL classes.

22. The Carnegie Centre — to educate people of Vancouver's Eastside with regard to their rights and responsibilities as voters.

The Public Legal Education Program also developed a variety of print materials to assist clients to help themselves, or to identify the legal services available to them.

Library Services Program

The Library Services Program provides two main services:

1. Making the law and law-related materials accessible to the public by providing reference services, funding, staff training and library consultation to libraries, Legal Services Society regional offices and community law offices.
2. Operating the Legal Resource Centre which provides a research facility and telephone information service to the general public so that all citizens can obtain current and accurate information about the law and the legal services available to them.

Legal Resources Centre

During 1981/82, the Legal Resource Centre answered 10,694 information questions, compared to 8,627 inquiries in the previous year. This represents an average monthly increase from 718 questions to 1,069.*

In addition, 1,065* items from our audiovisual collection were circulated to schools and community groups.

A special grant of $8,000 was also received to establish a Resource Centre in the Vancouver Gastown office. This will provide a public facility for self-help, public legal education and law clinics.

Funding

During 1981/82, 22 public library systems and three community college libraries were provided with funds to establish or maintain their legal collections.

Funding was also continued for a law student to staff the legal library at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre and to assist inmates with legal research. After one year of operation, this service maintains a high level of use and is receiving recognition both from the correctional community and the legal profession.

Training

Through a training program, the Library Services Program ensures that librarians become skilled in legal reference and referral and that legal collections are maintained as accurate and useful sources of legal information.

During 1981/82, 24 workshops were conducted throughout the province for Legal Services Society staff, librarians and a variety of groups and organizations. Topics covered included legal research and referral, library management skills, and substantive law sessions on youth and the law, law and the disabled, the court system, motor vehicle law and ICBC and UIC.

Regional workshops in 1981/82 were held in Prince George, Port Hardy, Port McNeil, Courtenay, the Fraser Valley and the Lower Mainland.

The Program also carries out fieldwork to assist libraries and regional offices in organizing and maintaining legal collections. In 1981/82, the fieldworker made nine trips in order to assess library collections and legal information needs.

Publications

Taking the Law Into Your Own Hands: A Guide to Legal Research

A Legal Collection for Non-Legal Libraries in British Columbia — revised edition

Cardex/Information Manual — revision

Schools Newsletter — Resource Handbook prepared for five issues

Legal Resource Centre News — two issues

CLIC Legal Materials Letter — two articles

*The Legal Resource Centre was closed for seven weeks due to a strike.

Native Programs Branch

Highlights of the year's activities of the Native Programs Branch was the establishment of a Native task force to make recommendations to the Board of Directors of Legal Services Society with respect to delivery of legal services to Indian people in B.C.

Given a one-year mandate, the task force is made up of representatives of Native community agencies, including community law offices and friendship centres. As well, invitations to participate have been extended to other provincial and regional organizations involved in justice system programming. The task force is being assisted in its work by a coordinator whose role is largely research-oriented.

With funding from the Native Programs Branch, the task force will examine all aspects of the legal system in relation to Indian people, including the criminal justice system, before making its report and recommendations to Legal Services.

Cross-Cultural Training Workshop

As part of its on-going attempts to bring about a higher level of understanding of the unique and particular needs of Indian people in relation to the legal system, the Native Programs Branch held a highly successful cross-cultural training workshop for senior staff and members of the Board of Directors.

The workshop, hosted and facilitated by Mr. William Mussell of the Skwah Indian Band at Chilliwack, was held over the course of three days and also involved Indian resource participants from various regions of the province.

Besides examining ways in which the legal system effects Native people, participants took part in exercises designed to make them more aware of the often-appalling socio-economic conditions under which Indian people live. The causes of these conditions were examined as well.

As a result of the success of the awareness exercises, consideration is now being given to the possibility of staging similar sessions for all employees of Legal Services Society as well as for staff members of agencies funded by the Society.

A number of ongoing services and programs aimed specifically at Native people experiencing difficulty with the legal system continued to receive funding and support during the 1981/82 fiscal year from the Legal Services Society through the Native Programs Branch.

Native Community Law Offices

The Native Programs Branch continued to fund the three community-based societies which operate Native community law offices.

Haida Counselling and Legal Information Society received funding to operate two offices, located to Skidegate and Massett. Upper Skeena Counselling and Legal Assistance Society, located at Hazelton, serves eight Indian villages on the Bulkley and Skeena Rivers. The Nicola Valley Counselling Centre made its services available to members of four bands and to the high concentration of non-status Indian people in the Merritt-Princeton area. At Haida Counselling and Upper Skeena Counselling, staff lawyers supervise the work carried out by legal information workers. In the Merritt office, the two legal information workers are supervised by a local lawyer in private practice.

The work of the Native CLOs varies, with emphasis on civil law matters. While some criminal work is carried out, a good deal of time is spent dealing with consumer problems, family matters, income tax issues, ICBC claims, wills and estates, landlord and tenant disputes, welfare appeals, WCB, UIC matters and small claims procedures.

The Native CLOs also carry out their own programs of public legal education, usually in the form of community workshops in which Native people are given the opportunity to learn about legislation and the accompanying regulations which directly affect them.

Native Friendship Centres

As in past years, four Native Friendship Centres, located at Port Alberni, Mission, Smithers and Fort St. John received funds from the Native Programs Branch in the 1981/82 fiscal year.

These funds enabled the centres to hire their own legal information workers to work with Native people who require assistance. They also work with bands and community groups on public education projects and on legal problems which may affect the community as a whole.

If individuals need assistance, the workers carry out a range of functions similar to their counterparts in the Native CLOs. While they are unable to give actual legal advice, they can, and do, give out information as well as act as advocates with government departments and agencies on behalf of clients.

Other Activities

Throughout 1981/82, the Native Programs Branch continued liaison work with several provincial Indian organizations. The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, the B.C. Indian Homemakers Association and the B.C. Native Women's Association all carried out successful public legal education workshops with funding assistance from the Branch.

Applications Received: Legal Services Society Branch Offices

Table I
April 1, 1981 - March 31, 1982

LOCATION	CRIMINAL	CIVIL	TOTAL
Burnaby	1361		1361
Campbell River	1008	517	1525
Chilliwack	1180	763	1943
Cranbrook	393	402	795
Dawson Creek	278	319	597
Fort St. John	361	315	676
Kamloops	1493	1203	2696
Kelowna	899	812	1711
Nanaimo	1280	1204	2484
Nelson	571	944	1515
New Westminster	2326	1204	3530
Prince George	2147	988	3145
Prince Rupert	658	374	1032
Surrey	1273	1441	2714
Vancouver	11607	4792	16399
Vernon	466	549	1015
Victoria	3033	3777	6810
Williams Lake	557	231	788
TOTAL:	30891	19835	50736

Criminal Tariff Costs, by Offence Type

Table II
April 1 - March 31 81-82

	% of Total Cases	No. of Proceedings	Total Cost	Average Cost-Proc.
Homicide, including murder, manslaughter, infanticide, attempted murder, criminal negligence causing death (except M.V.)	1.1	266	$230,411	$866
Sexual offences, including rape, indecent assault, indecent acts, indecent exposure, other sexual intercourse, incest, seduction, buggery, bestiality, procuring	1.6	370	137,959	373
Assaults, including wounding, assault causing bodily harm, assaulting a peace officer, common assault, kidnapping, obstructing peace officer, abduction, unlawful confinement, resisting arrest	8.0	1,883	355,347	189
Robbery, including with firearm or other offensive weapon or by assault, extortion	4.4	1,030	256,805	249
Breaking and Entering, including business premises, and residences, unlawfully in a dwelling house, possession of house-breaking instruments	13.6	3,193	546,073	171
Theft of M.V., taking car without owner's consent	1.0	232	34,159	147
Theft over $200, including theft from M.V.	6.5	1,522	242,375	159
Theft under $200, including theft from M.V.	8.2	1,921	279,676	146
Possession of Stolen Property	4.3	997	165,335	166
Frauds, including false pretences, breach of trust, impersonation, forgery, counterfeiting, uttering	6.6	1,537	293,034	191
Prostitution, including soliciting, procuring, operating a bawdy house	0.1	15	4,155	277
Gaming and Betting, including being found in gaming or betting house, lotteries, cheating at play	0.1	14	1,390	99
Weapons, including carrying, pointing, possessing prohibited or restricted weapons, and explosives, bomb threats	3.1	730	142,716	196
Property, including arson, trespassing at night, prowling, mischief, loitering, wilful damage	3.1	723	126,353	175
Escaping, including unlawfully at large, failure to appear, violation of judicial interim release	2.6	598	99,336	166
Driving offences, including criminal negligence causing death or injury, dangerous driving, failure to remain at the scene of an accident, driving under suspension or prohibition	2.4	566	86,172	152
Drinking offences, including impaired driving over .08, failing to provide a breath sample	11.5	2,695	367,705	136
Other Criminal Code offences, including causing a disturbance, breach of probation, threatening, perjury, unlawful assembly, misleading a police officer, fear of injury, failure to keep the peace	4.4	1,026	$168,741	$165

continued

Continued

	% of Total Cases	No. of Proceedings	Total Cost	Average Cost-Proc.
Possession of cannabis, including marijuana, hashish	2.0	457	65,751	144
Possession of opiates, including heroin, cocaine, codeine	0.5	124	18,460	149
Possession of restricted drugs, including LSD, STP, MDA	0.4	85	12,890	152
Possession for the purpose of trafficking of cannabis	1.5	356	61,656	173
Possession for the purpose of trafficking of opiates	0.4	91	18,157	200
Possession for the purpose of trafficking of controlled drugs, including amphetamines, barbituates	0.1	18	4,620	257
Possession for the purpose of trafficking of restricted drugs	0.4	101	16,840	167
Trafficking in cannabis	1.3	307	52,638	172
Trafficking in opiates	0.4	104	22,480	216
Trafficking in controlled drugs	0.1	26	4,040	155
Trafficking in restricted drugs	0.4	94	17,404	185
Drug Conspiracies, (any drugs)	0.3	60	46,744	779
Other drug offences, including importing, cultivating	0.1	12	1,530	128
Other Federal offences, including bankruptcy, shipping, customs, excise, harbours board, income tax, unemployment insurance, contributing to juvenile delinquency	0.1	30	6,430	214
Other	8.8	2,059	396,947	193
Provincial M.V. offences, including driving without due care, failure to remain at the scene of an accident, no insurance, all "point system" offences	0.1	18	2,305	128
Other Provincial offences, including Liquor Act, Wildlife Act, social service tax, social welfare, securities, hunting offences	0.7	168	39,742	237
Municipal by-laws	0.01	3	975	325
TOTAL	**100%**	**23,431**	**4,327,351**	**185**

Note:
1. Proceedings — any given case may include more than one separate court proceeding, so the number of "proceedings" shown in this report is higher than the number of "cases" shown in other reports.
2. Costs — these figures reflect only fees approved for payment, exclusive of disbursements and transcript costs. It includes cases in which fees were paid to private practitioners, and also the equivalent of fees to which our staff lawyers would have been entitled pursuant to the criminal law tariff

Family Tariff Costs, by Type of Proceeding

Table III
April 1/81 - March 31/82

Type of Proceeding	% of total cases	No. of Proceedings	Total Cost	Av. Cost Proceeding
Family Relations Act				
Maintenance	5.8	591	$ 117,768	$ 199
Show Cause	2.4	239	52,771	221
Custody	18.7	1,898	392,523	207
Access	2.4	240	49,489	206
Other	6.9	697	130,817	188
Family & Child Service Act	8.8	893	262,792	294
Children of Unmarried Parents Act	0.5	53	9,860	186
Interim Applications	0.3	30	5,250	175
Registrar's Hearings	0.7	75	13,739	183
Variation of Ct. Order	4.3	432	80,709	187
Divorce Act				
Defended	7.2	732	238,244	326
Undefended	27.7	2,812	570,189	203
Equal Guardianship	0.04	4	218	54
Adoption Act	0.7	75	12,963	173
Appeals	0.5	51	16,611	326
Others	13.2	1,336	218,445	164
Totals	100%	10,158	$2,172,387	$ 214

Types of Problems Routinely Handled by Community Law Offices

Table IV
April 1/81 - March 31/82

	Number of cases (1981/82)	% of tot. cases (1981/82)	Number of cases (1980/81)	% of tot. cases (1980/81)
1. Matrimonial	4,528	22.5	4,705	21.1
2. Criminal	4,062	20.2	4,246	19.1
3. Landlord/Tenant	1,716	8.5	1,945	8.7
4. Consumer	1,491	7.4	1,523	6.8
5. Debt	1,131	5.6	1,115	5.0
6. Small Claims	923	4.6	1,116	5.0
7. Soc. Assistance/Welfare	864	4.3	902	4.1
8. Labour	776	3.9	889	4.0
9. Wills/Estates	759	3.8	835	3.8
10. Real Property	688	3.4	913	4.1
11. Income Tax	639	3.2	1,039	4.7
12. U.I.C.	587	2.9	646	2.9
13. Motor Vehicle	579	2.9	558	2.5
14. Insurance/ICBC	571	2.8	638	2.9
15. Pension	503	2.5	674	3.0
16. Personal/Non-Legal	392	2.0	653	2.9
17. Child Welfare	268	1.3	293	1.3
18. Human Rights	267	1.3	594	2.7
19. W.C.B.	265	1.3	283	1.3
20. Immigration	99	0.5	130	6
21. Other Problem	1,405	7.0	1,911	8.6

Percentage totals exceed 100% because some cases involve more than one area or law

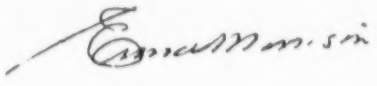
Auditor's Report

To the Chairman and Members of the Legal Services Society, and

To the Attorney-General, Province of British Columbia

I have examined the balance sheet of the Legal Services Society as at 31 March 1982 and the statement of income and expenditures and surplus for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Society as at 31 March 1982 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as modified by note 1 to the financial statements, applied, except for the change in the method of recording tariff expenditures and grant income from the Province of British Columbia as explained in note 2 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.



Erma Morrison, F.C.A.
Auditor General
Victoria, British Columbia
7 July 1982

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 1982

1. **Significant Accounting Policies**
   a) Property and equipment are recorded as operating expenditures at the time of acquisiton.
   (b) Accrued vacation pay is not recorded in the accounts.
2. **Change in Accounting Policy**
   Tariffs are amounts billed to the Society for solicitors' fees and costs to provide legal aid to persons in need. The tariff billings are approved by the Society and paid by the Province of British Columbia through the Ministry of the Attorney General. In prior years, the Society recorded these payments in both revenue and expenditure only to the extent they were recorded in the Public Accounts of the Province.
   In the 1982 fiscal year the Society adopted the policy of recording tariff expenditures, and grant income from the Province of British Columbia, on a full accrual basis. The net effect of this change in accounting policy in the current year is to reduce excess of income over expenditures by $431,829. The change has no material effect on the 1981 financial statements.
3. **Grants to Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association of British Columbia**
   In prior years the Society received grants to assist in funding the Native Courtworkers and Counselling Association of British Columbia directly from the Government of Canada. During the current year the agreement with the Government of Canada was changed and the funding of the Association was taken over by the Province of British Columbia through the Ministry of the Attorney General. The Government of Canada contribution amounting to $520,006 was paid directly to the Province. The amount of $847,338 paid to the Association by the Society represents that portion of the Province's contribution for the current year that was included in the current year's grant to the Society.
4. **Commitments**
   The Society has commitments under long-term leases for office premises as follows:

1983	$291,036
1984	234,841
1985	140,246
1986	86,252
1987	59,893
	$812,268

Statements

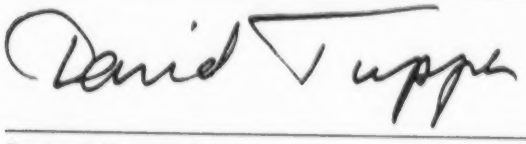
Balance Sheet as at March 1982

Exhibit A

Assets	1982	1981
Cash and Term Deposits	$1,436,819	$1,142,324
Accounts Receivable	96,393	111,294
Due from the Province of British Columbia	370,444	—
Grants Recoverable	28,000	15,000
Prepaid Expenses	12,264	556
	$1,943,920	$1,269,174
Liabilities and Surplus		
Accounts Payable	$1,007,567	$ 305,935
Due to the Province of British Columbia	—	31,479
Professional Staff Benefit Plan	160,592	168,209
	1,168,159	505,623
Surplus Exhibit B	775,761	763,551
Total	$1,943,920	$1,269,174

The four accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board:



David W.H. Tupper
Chairman

D.A. Silversides
Vice-Chairman

Statement of Income and Expenditures and Surplus for the Year Ended 31 March 1982

Exhibit B

Income	1982	1981
Grants		
Province of British Columbia (Note 2)	$13,145,921	$12,114,348
Government of Canada (Note 3)	—	654,671
Law Foundation	1,808,492	640,000
Total	$14,954,413	$13,409,019
Other Income		
Interest	$ 420,166	$ 181,314
Legal Costs Recovered from Clients	50,980	60,546
Publications	19,344	32,329
Miscellaneous	13,769	—
	504,259	274,189
	$15,458,672	$13,683,208
Expenditures		
Tariffs (Note 2)	$ 6,933,608	$ 5,777,585
Administration	1,141,074	767,025
Training	131,560	87,750
Research and Planning	54,635	60,548
Schools Program	115,355	82,789
Public Legal Education	116,791	161,987
Library Services	103,374	112,876
Native Programs	773,446	629,833
Native Courtworkers (Note 3)	847,338	1,360,210
Elizabeth Fry Society	132,842	121,935
Community Law Offices	1,278,522	1,256,827
Legal Information Services	519,474	469,390
Client Services	326,549	279,405
Grants Recovered	(30,842)	(24,685)
Branch Offices	3,002,736	2,654,514
	$15,446,462	$13,797,989
Excess (deficiency) of income over expenditures for the year	$ 12,210	$ (114,781)
Surplus at beginning of year	763,551	878,332
Surplus at end of year — exhibit A	$ 775,761	$ 763,551

Schedules

Branch Offices
Schedule 1

	1982	1981
Burnaby	$ 168,624	$ 174,272
Campbell River	145,657	136,433
Chilliwack	139,175	118,976
Cranbrook	100,081	93,993
Dawson Creek	80,905	65,305
Fort St. John	62,762	51,141
Kamloops	138,723	80,473
Kelowna/Vernon	136,019	143,374
Nanaimo	143,523	124,472
Nelson	119,080	122,500
New Westminster	173,050	173,224
Prince George	141,272	133,085
Prince Rupert	143,220	123,696
Surrey	112,011	116,033
Vancouver	486,867	422,515
Victoria	408,599	298,048
Williams Lake	168,685	176,486
Bella Coola	10,958	13,400
Abbotsford Prison Project	123,525	87,088
Total Expenditures	$3,002,736	$2,654,514

Legal Information Services
Schedule 2

Legal Information Services	1982	1981
Salaries and Benefits	$ 407,726	$ 391,818
Publications	96,333	102,464
Other	15,415	10,777
	$ 519,474	$ 505,059
Schools Program		
Development of curriculum materials	49,129	
Locally developed programs	11,400	14,611
Newsletter	20,109	9,849
Workshops	18,258	9,548
Advisory Committees and Evaluations	367	4,049
University programs	7,115	—
Other	8,977	9,063
	$ 115,355	$ 47,120
Public Legal Education		
Community-based projects	95,909	113,883
Funded Agencies	10,661	34,622
Research and Development	6,551	8,611
Other	3,670	4,871
	$ 116,791	$ 161,987
Library Services		
Community Law Office Libraries	$ 3,785	$ 5,820
Schools Libraries	4,000	14,391
Public Libraries	28,950	23,800
Other Libraries	5,402	5,996
Legal Services Society Library	25,899	25,202
Talking Law Radio Show	52	2,098
Training and Workshops	11,878	13,645
Audiovisual	13,452	8,425
Computer Catalogue	3,113	6,003
Other	6,843	7,496
	$ 103,374	$ 112,876

Native Programs
Schedule 3

Native Programs	1982	1981
Salaries and Benefits	$ 91,796	$ 76,361
Workshops and Travel	97,951	63,483
Other	1,392	1,026
Friendship Centres		
Fort St. John	34,204	18,522
Mission	40,102	30,648
Port Alberni	32,772	25,731
Smithers	42,416	31,665
Community Law Offices		
Upper Skeena Counselling and Legal Assistance Society	170,000	147,110
Nicola Valley Friendship and Counselling Society	96,097	85,777
Haida Counselling and Legal Assistance	166,716	149,510
	$773,446	$629,833

Community Law Offices
Schedule 4

Community Law Offices	1982	1981
B.C. Civil Liberties Association	$ 20,307	$ 18,132
Kamloops Law Centre	66,800	141,624
Maple Ridge Legal Information Centre	92,189	76,369
Matsqui, Sumas, Abbotsford Community Services	158,414	163,985
Nanaimo Community Law Office	67,330	79,126
Powell River Civil Liberties	150,492	130,543
Quesnel Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association	148,767	120,400
Smithers Community Law Centre Society	167,850	144,740
Penticton Legal Services	103,744	90,509
Vancouver Community Legal Assistance Society	124,950	114,000
Westminster Legal Services Society	177,679	160,912
Williams Lake Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association	—	16,487
	$1,278,522	$1,256,827

Legal Services Society Branch Offices

Burnaby-New Westminster
120-5021 Kingsway, Burnaby
V5H 4A5 437-4432

Campbell River
No. 2-912 Island Highway
V9W 5A7 287-9521

Chilliwack
No. 5-9360 Mill St.
V2P 4N2 792-7264

Cranbrook
201-125 10th Ave. South
V1C 2N1 426-8971

Dawson Creek
Unit 9, 1405-102 Avenue
V1G 2E1 782-5911/2

Fort St. John
B9822-101st Avenue
V1J 2B2 785-5674/5

Kelowna
1476 St. Paul Street
V1Y 2E6 763-8804

Nanaimo
No. 2-149 Wallace St.
V9R 5B2 753-0271

Nelson
550 Stanely Street
V1L 1N2 352-3147

Prince George
No. 202-1378 Fifth Avenue
V2L 3L4 562-4445

Prince Rupert
737 West 2nd Ave.
V8J 1H4 627-1364

Surrey
No. 308, 15225-104th Ave.
V3R 6Y8 584-8535

Vancouver
No. 2-195 Alexander St.
V6A 1N3 687-1831

Vernon
2905-30th Avenue
V1T 2B8 549-1616

Williams Lake
94-1st Avenue North
V2G 1Y6 392-2941

Prison Services Project
2406 Montrose Avenue
Abbotsford
V2S 3S9 859-7681
or toll free 530-3514

Langley Paralegal Project
5525-208th Street
V3A 2K4 530-7101

Community Law Offices

Abbotsford Community Services Society
2406 Montrose Avenue
V2S 3S9 859-7681
or toll free 530-3514

Kamloops Regional Law Centre Association
No. 200-142 Victoria St.
V2C 1Z7 374-7777

Maple Ridge Legal Information Service
22558 Lougheed Highway
V2X 2V1 467-1577

Nanaimo Association for Intervention and Development
149 Wallace Street
V9R 5B2 753-4317

Westminster Community Legal Services Society
805-12th Street
V3M 4K2 524-0381

Penticton Legal Services
Suite 103-304 Martin St.
Penticton
V2A 5K4 493-0210

Powell River Civil Liberties Society
4272A Marine Avenue
V8A 2L2 485-9871

Quesnel Human Rights & Civil Liberties Association
121 Barlow Avenue
V2J 2B8 992-8391

Smithers Law Centre Society
P.O. Box 2904
V0J 2N0 847-4448

The Law Centre Association of Victoria
3rd Floor - 1221 Broad St.
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 2A4 388-4516

Native Legal Information Offices

Haida Counselling & Legal Assistance Society
196 Front Street
Skidegate
V0T 1S0 559-8306
and
P.O. Box 130
Masset
V0M 1M0 626-3925

Fort St. John Indian Friendship Centre
10208-95th Avenue
V1J 1J2 785-8566

Mission Indian Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 3145
33236 First Avenue
V2V 4J3 462-9511

Nicola Valley Counselling Centre
PO. Box 1989
1988 Quilchena Avenue
Merritt
V0K 2B0 378-5107

Port Alberni Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 23
3178 Second Avenue
V9Y 7M6 724-3013

Smithers Indian Friendship Centre
P.O. Box 2920
V0J 2N0 847-9642

Upper Skeena Counselling & Legal Assistance Society
P.O. Box 130
Hazelton
V0J 1Y0 842-5218

Design: Bob Bishop
Printed in Canada

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL